



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

R3 Regional Office

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File Code: 3420

Date: October 11, 2002

Route To:

Subject: Bark Beetle Activity at Paliza Group Campground

To: John Peterson, District Ranger, Jemez RD

At the request of Ann Ferral, Recreation Staff, Jemez RD, I examined several bark beetle-killed ponderosa pines at Paliza Group Campground. Tom Malecek, Forestry Program Manager, Santa Fe NF Supervisors Office, first detected this tree mortality in late September 2002. Joan Helen, Landscape Architect, Santa Fe NF Supervisor's Office; Tino Garcia, Forestry Technician, Jemez Ranger District; and Ann accompanied me during this survey on Tuesday, October 1, 2002. Following is a brief summary of the results of this survey:

Pine bark beetles killed all of the trees examined. Western pine beetles, *Dendroctonus brevicomis*, were found in the main stems of the trees and ips beetles, *Ips pini*, in the upper branches and stem. Several of the trees examined were still infested with developing Western pine beetle larvae. I suspect that with the onset of colder weather, these larvae will over-winter in these faded dead trees. Adult beetles will begin emerging from these trees sometime next spring. These trees are potentially hazardous and should be removed from the site as soon as possible since they are located in areas heavily used by recreationists (near picnic tables, parking areas, and high-use hiking trails). Removing these dead infested trees will also lessen the chance of the neighboring un-infested trees being attacked.

High-values trees near administrative sites and in recreation areas can be treated with a two percent protective bark spray of carbaryl (Sevin) and a spreader-sticker to prevent successful attack. Both the trunk and branches of the tree would have to be sprayed annually until the outbreak collapses. As indicated in the enclosed pamphlet, "Engraver Beetles in Southwestern Pines," this treatment can be effective when trees are weakened or threatened by a temporary beetle outbreak. However, preventive bark sprays are not recommended for trees already attacked or affected by serious disease problems or severe injuries.

Since this group site is currently scheduled for rehabilitation, Joan and I also talked about the possibility of taking into account the openings these bark beetles are creating.



We encourage proposals for forest insect and disease prevention/suppression funding. Protection of high-value resources, such as developed recreation sites, is considered Regional priority. To apply for funding the following is required:

- a. FS3400-2 (attached)
- b. Project Work Plan
- c. Environmental Analysis, or statement of compliance from Forest
- d. Economic Evaluation
- e. Form FS-2100-2 must be completed for projects involving the use of a pesticide (FSM 2150 and Supplement 2100-98-1)

The deadline for submitting the proposal package to our office is October 25, 2002.

If you have any questions concerning this survey or the request for Forest Health Protection Funds, please contact me at (505) 842-3287 or e-mail me at trogers@fs.fed.us.

/s/ Terrence J. Rogers
TERRENCE J. ROGERS
Entomologist, Forest Health,
New Mexico Zone

Enclosure

cc: Anne Ferrell, Joan Hellen, Thomas Malecek, Leonard Lucero, Debra Allen-Reid